

Southwest Area Mobilization Guide
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25 Predictive Services

Predictive Services is an organizational concept incorporated at the Geographic Area Coordination Center and National Coordination Center. At the Southwest Coordination Center, the Predictive Services Section is referred to as the Predictive Services Group, which includes personnel from the Intelligence Section, Fire Weather Program, and Fire Behavior Center. Each section of the group works independently on their respective products, but works collaboratively before, during, and after the primary fire season to produce Fire Weather/Fire Danger Outlook products.

25.1 Intelligence

Intelligence is defined as “the collection and analysis of the most up-to-date and forecasted information available on fire activity, resources, and fire weather/fuels and disseminated to fire managers in order for them to make appropriate decisions on the use of wildland firefighting resources.” In wildland fire, there are two types of intelligence—formal and informal. The formal type of intelligence consists of passing internal incident information between units, zone coordination centers, SWCC and NICC using the Sit Report Program for general daily fire activity and the 209 Program for large incident specific information. Data from these two programs are generally technical in detail, large in volume, and especially critical in Preparedness Levels III, IV, and V, when there may be shortages of resources. The informal type of intelligence generally consists of passing information orally via the telephone, or print using FAX or e-mail. This type of informal information generally consists of the latest information on a specific incident, fuel conditions, significant changes in weather, and the allocation of local resources. Because this type of information can come from many different sources, the information must be analyzed and often verified prior to its use in the decisionmaking process.

Zone Coordination Center Responsibility. At the Zone Coordination Center, the center manager or delegated representative is responsible for intelligence related tasks including the collection of daily wildland fire and prescribed fire information on a zone-wide basis, forwarding of commitment or release of national resources via DMS, distributing the National and Area Incident Management Report, completion of the Zone Interagency Situation Report, and managing the submission of Incident Status Summaries (ICS-209). In addition, the Zone Coordination Center is responsible for immediately notifying the SWCC Intelligence Coordinator, Coordinator-on-Duty, or Center Director should any of the following occur:

1. Incidents that require, or may require, an incident management team.
2. A large number of fire starts (i.e. major lightning activity resulting in a large number of ignitions).
3. Any fire activity or other incident which may be politically sensitive.
4. Significant accidents, major incidents, or fatalities (i.e. aircraft accidents, personal property loss, etc).
5. Major natural incidents other than wildland fires (i.e. tornados, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc).
6. Fire entrapment and/or fatalities. Submit Wildland Fire Entrapment Form, section 28, exhibit 12.

Team Mobilization. The Center Director, SWCC Coordinators, and MAC Group (when activated) in the Southwest Coordination Center are in constant need of information on resources and fire activity in order to set area-wide priorities. Therefore, when a Type 1 or 2 team is committed to an incident within a Zone, the following items need to be FAX'd or e-mailed to SWC-Intelligence Section (nmswc_i@dms.nwcg.gov) as soon as feasibly available:

1. Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSa) and any subsequent updates
2. Delegation of Authority to Incident Commander
3. Incident Objective Sheet from the IAP
4. List of phone numbers established for the team and ICP

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5. Map to Incident Command Post (ICP)
6. Map detailing the initial perimeter of the fire and subsequent updates
7. List of phone numbers for expanded dispatch

SWCC Fire Intelligence Section Responsibility. The Intelligence Section at SWCC is the focal point for collecting and analyzing daily wildland fire and prescribed fire activity information on an area-wide basis, and to disseminate such information to local and regional fire managers, MAC Group members, and the SWCC Center Director. The section is also responsible for monitoring the status of national firefighting resources, managing the Sit Report and ICS-209 programs, producing area-wide and individual station ERC charts, creating regional ROSS reports, and overseeing and managing the SWCC Web site.

25.1.1 SWCC MORNING INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING

The SWCC Morning Intelligence Briefing is produced daily from mid-March to September. It is produced by the SWCC Intelligence Section and posted to the SWCC Web site by 0730 (MST/MDT).

The SWCC Morning Intelligence Briefing is created using data from the Sit Report and 209 Programs, Prescribed Fire Reports, Fire Behavior Center, and SWCC Predictive Services.

25.1.2 PRESCRIBED FIRE REPORT

The Southwest Area Prescribed Fire Report and associated maps are produced daily throughout the calendar year. The Arizona Burn Approvals Report is created by the AZ Department of Environmental Quality, Smoke Management Division, and posted daily by 1600 to their Web site. A link is placed to the report from the SWCC Web site. The map for the AZ Burn Approvals Report is created by the SWCC Intelligence Section and posted daily to the SWCC Web site by 1000 (MST/MDT) the following morning. The NM Prescribed Fire Report and map is created by the NM State Environment Department, Air Quality Bureau and posted to their site by 1200 daily. A link is placed to the map from the SWCC Web site.

Prescribed fire information received via these Web pages are used by SWCC to filter FAA smoke/fire reports.

25.1.3 SIT300 (Overhead and Crews) and SIT300 (Aviation Resources)

The SIT300 (Overhead and Crews) and SIT300 (Aviation Resources) is produced daily from mid-March to September 30. It is posted to the SWCC Web site by the SWCC Crew and Aviation Desks, respectively, by 0945.

For all resources listed on the SIT300 (Overhead and Crews) and SIT300 (Aviation Resources), any change in status (i.e. Committed or Released) must be communicated to SWCC within 15 minutes of the change. Notification to SWCC is done using the DMS E-mail system (See Section 21.4.c.2). Messages should state the name of the incident if the resource is going away from the home unit, and the name of the incident and the legal or latitude/longitude if the incident is on the home unit.

Notification is required for the following resources:

- Air Tankers
- Lead Planes
- Helicopters (Types 1, 2, 3)
- Incident Management Teams (Type 1, 2), SW Fire Use Team
- Type 1 Crews
- Fire Use Modules

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Status changes requiring notification include:

- Activation at the beginning of the fire season
- Commitment to an incident (IA or Extended Attack)
- Release from commitment to an assignment
- Arrival at home unit after being released from an off-unit assignment
- Out of service or unavailable
- Change in location or assignment
- Deactivation at the end of the fire season or other time.

25.1.4 ZONE CALL-AROUND

When the MAC Group is convened on a daily basis, SWCC Intelligence Section will call around to each zone coordination center between 1700 and 1730 (MST/MDT) daily to collect information on the current days situation. SWCC Intelligence will be requesting information on initial attack activity for the day, including the number of fires and their sizes, if any new fires could potentially grow into large fire size (i.e. 100 acres in timber/slash or 300 acres in grass/brush), whether a Type 1 or 2 team will or could potentially be assigned, or if any other significant events happened throughout the day (i.e. accidents, injuries, medical evacuations, etc). The information received from each zone coordination center is passed on to the SWCC Center Manager and/or MAC Group Coordinator for presentation at the 1800 MAC Group teleconference call.

25.1.5 SITUATION REPORTING AND SIT REPORT PROGRAM

A Sit Report is required to be completed daily by each zone coordination center from mid-March to September 30. During this period (i.e. March-September 30), reporting requirements for SWA zones are that a SIT REPORT must be in the program no later than 1900 (local time). If this deadline cannot be met due to activity at the zone coordination center, an extension is granted, but a report must be in the system prior to 2300. From October 1 to mid-March, a SIT REPORT is due on Thursdays by 1900. Daily submissions will be required during this period if significant initial attack or large fires are occurring, anytime a Type 1 or 2 Incident Management Team (IMT) is committed, or fire danger for a majority of the units within the zone are in the "Very High" to "Extreme" level. The report, either daily or on Thursdays in the off-season, must cover activity within the zone for the period since the last submitted report.

In order for the program to be effective, units within each zone must provide the zone coordination center with a daily fire activity report. The zone coordination center then collates the information and enters it into the Sit Report Program.

The data provided by the centers is used at NICC in completing the National Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR), and at SWCC in completing the SWCC Morning Intelligence Briefing, maintaining year-to-date statistics, and monitoring levels of activity for predictive services purposes.

SIT REPORT PROGRAM SPECIFICS:

1. The Sit Report Program is web-based and located on the "Fire and Aviation Management Web Site (FAMWEB)" at <http://famweb.nwccg.gov/>.

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2. A WIMS user ID and password is required for access to the program. To obtain a user ID and password, contact the WIMS Helpdesk at NIFC. After obtaining an ID, you can be set up with access to the program by contacting the SWCC Intelligence Section.
3. The Sit Report Program has three main components: (1) Reports, (2) Data Entry, and (3) Set-Up. Each user with access to the program has been given “rights” to the program, which determines whether they can only view a report, enter data, or manage the program. Most users have report and/or data entry “rights.” SWCC Intelligence Section has overall responsibility for management of the SIT REPORT Program for the Southwest Area (i.e. Set-Up).
4. The Sit Report Program requires specific information to be entered on each page. If you have questions related to the program, it is suggested that you refer to the Sit Report User’s Manual. The manual can be downloaded via the FAMWEB Web site at <http://famweb.nwcg.gov/>. Should you have additional questions, contact the SWCC Intelligence Section.

25.1.6 INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS-209) AND 209 PROGRAM

The Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) is an operational document used for disseminating information on specific incidents of significance. It is used for wildland fires (including Confine Strategy), Wildland Fire Use (WFU), and/or other significant events (i.e. floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, etc.). It is one of many documents used to determine GACC and national incident priorities, especially in Preparedness Levels 3, 4, and 5. There are five primary sections to the document: (1) Header, (2) Current Situation, (3) Outlook, (4) Committed Resources, and (5) Approval Information.

Wildland Fire, Wildland Fire Use (WFU), and wildland fires in confinement or appropriate management response strategy. An ICS-209 is required for ALL wildland fires (including WFU, confinement, and appropriate management response) that burn 100 or more acres in timber and slash fuels, or 300 acres or more in grass or brush fuels, or whenever a Type 1 or 2 team, or a National Fire Use Management Team (FUMT) is assigned.

Other Incidents: An ICS-209 is required for incidents (i.e. flood, hurricane, earthquake, etc.) where significant wildland fire resources and/or a Type 1 or Type 2 Team have been assigned.

Complex Reporting: When a complex is created, all incidents under the jurisdiction of the complex should be aggregated and reported on one ICS-209. In the “Remarks” block, list each fire within the complex and the acres burned.

Once an ICS-209 has been initiated for a wildland fire, updates must be completed daily until the incident has been declared controlled or out, at which time a “Final” is submitted. However, once a fire is 100 percent contained and there is no Type 1 or 2 Incident Management Team (IMT), National FUMT, or other significant national resources assigned to the fire, a final ICS-209 may be submitted on or soon after the date of containment.

Only one ICS-209 is required to be submitted per day. This report must be completed and input into the 209 Program (see below) no later than 1900 (local time). If this deadline cannot be met due to unforeseen circumstances, an extension is granted, but a report must be in the system no later than 2300. Submission of additional 209s per day is optional. At times, there may be a request from the SWCC or MAC Group to submit a subsequent one for the day due to significant changes since the previous submission.

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209 PROGRAM SPECIFICS:

1. The 209 Program is web-based and located on the “Fire and Aviation Management Web site (FAMWEB) at <http://famweb.nwcg.gov/>.”
2. Access to the program requires a WIMS user ID and password. Each Type 1 and 2 team in the SWA has been given a user ID and password for access to the program so they can enter 209s when on an assignment. To obtain a user ID and password, contact the WIMS Helpdesk at NIFC. After obtaining an ID, you can be set up with access to the program by contacting the SWCC Intelligence Section.
3. The 209 Program has three main components: (1) Reports, (2) Data Entry, and (3) Set-Up. A user with access to the program is given “rights” to the program, which determines whether they can view a report, enter data, or manage the program. Most users have report and/or data entry “rights.” SWCC Intelligence Section has overall responsibility for management of the 209 Program for the Southwest Area (i.e. Set-Up).
4. Responsibility for insuring that all ICS-209s within the respective zone are entered into the 209 Program lies with the zone coordination center. When an IMT is assigned to an incident within a zone and the IMT has sufficient computer communication capability, the zone coordination center can turn over “Data Entry” rights to the IMT in order for them to enter their own ICS-209s.
5. Data entered in each block of the ICS-209 is used by a number of different users and for a number of different reasons. Therefore, it is important that each required block on the form be completed, and the data be entered as accurately as possible.
6. At times, a fire is discovered and contained within one operational period. For these fires, a “Final” 209 can be submitted without an “Initial” 209. To do this, simply check the “Final” block on the 209 that opens up with the “Initial” block checked.
7. The Southwest Coordinating Group requires specific information pertaining to the fuels that are burning on a fire to be inserted in the “Fuels/Materials Involved” (32) or “Remarks” (44) block of each daily ICS-209. The required information can be located in the document “Supplement to ICS-209, Smoke Management Reporting.” The document can be found on the SWCC Web site Dispatch-General page by clicking on “Supplement to ICS-209, Smoke Management Reporting (SWA Requirement).”
8. The ICS-209 requires specific information to be entered for each block of the form. If you have questions related to the form or the program, it is suggested that you refer to the 209 Program User’s Manual. The manual can be downloaded via the FAMWEB Web site at <http://famweb.nwcg.gov/>. Should you have additional questions, contact the SWCC Intelligence Section.

25.1.7 SOUTHWEST COORDINATION CENTER WEB SITE

The SWCC Web site is an interagency site designed to provide general incident information for the public and to serve as a source of incident intelligence for the wildland fire community. Most of the reports, briefings, news releases, etc., produced by the SWCC are posted to the site. Units are encouraged to check the site for information prior to calling SWCC for a specific document or report.

The site follows the national template for Geographic Area Coordination Centers. It is delineated into five primary areas: (1) Incident Information, which provides information on fire restrictions and closures, latest

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news releases, year-to-date and historical totals, etc., (2) Predictive Services, which provides reports, briefings, and outlooks produced by the SWCC Predictive Services Group, (3) Logistics/Dispatch, which details specific dispatch operations, (4) Administrative, which details general incident management activities outside the scope of daily operations, and (5) Related Links. The Southwest Coordinating Group and MAC Group Web sites can be accessed via the SWCC Web site under the Administrative heading.

The URL for the Southwest Coordination Center Web site is: <http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc>

For any document to be posted to the SWCC Web site, the document must be interagency in nature. Specific agency documents will not be posted to the site unless the document affects two or more agencies. If you have questions, comments or a request for posting documents to the site, contact the SWCC Intelligence Section.

25.2 Fire Weather

The Southwest Area Fire Weather Operating Plan is the official document to describe fire weather services in the Southwest Area. The brief information here is only a guide.

National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS) in Albuquerque, NM; Amarillo, Lubbock, Midland and El Paso, TX; Phoenix, Flagstaff, and Tucson, AZ; and Las Vegas, NV provide fire weather forecasts and services for their respective areas. Fire weather products and services provided by NWS are detailed in the Southwest Area Fire Weather Operations Plan, which is updated each year on or about April 1. This plan and most fire weather forecast information from NWS can be obtained from the "SWCC Web Site." *Contact information for NWS offices is in Section 58.*

Southwest Area Predictive Services Group

The Predictive Services Group monitors, analyzes and predicts fire weather, fire danger and fire management resource impact across the Southwest Area. Predictive Services is a combined effort of the Fire Intelligence and Fire Weather sections, plus a Fire Behavior Analyst during periods of high fire potential. All provide input and analysis to assess and predict fire danger and associated fire management resource impact. All products and services are available online and can be obtained from the "SWA Wildland Fire Operations Web Site." *Contact information for SWCC Predictive Services is in Section 58.*

25.2.1 RED FLAG WARNINGS AND FIRE WEATHER WATCHES

a. **Red Flag Warning.** A Red Flag Warning is used to warn of an impending or unusually severe fire weather event. A Red Flag Warning will be issued immediately by NWS when the following combination of conditions is occurring or expected within 24 hours:

- a. 20 ft. winds speeds sustained \geq 20 mph or gusting consistently above 35 mph
- b. Relative humidity \leq 15%
- c. NFDRS adjective fire danger ratings of "high" or greater

When a warning is issued, the phrase **RED FLAG WARNING** will be in the headline of the routine forecast or short warning statement. The warning remains in effect until it is either canceled or it expires.

b. **Fire Weather Watch.** A Fire Weather Watch is used to alert the possible development of significant fire weather event in the near future. A Fire Weather Watch is issued when the fire weather forecaster is reasonably confident that significant conditions may occur within the next 72 hours. When a watch is

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issued, the phrase **FIRE WEATHER WATCH** will be in the headline of the routine forecast or short warning statement. The watch remains in effect until it expires, is canceled or upgraded to a warning.

The NWS may terminate the Red Flag Warning or Fire Weather Watch when conditions subside, or the warning/watch may be allowed to expire according to the timeframe indicated in the product.

Agency administrators are responsible for implementing a red flag alert based on actual local winds, burning conditions, hazards, fuel loading, and other associated risks, in combination with the Red Flag Warning or Fire Weather Watch issued by the weather service.

Identification of red flag events is primarily the responsibility of the Weather Service forecast offices.

During periods of high fire activity, it may be necessary to compliment NWS services with alternative weather sources.

25.2.2 SPOT WEATHER FORECASTS

Site-specific spot weather forecasts for wildfires, prescribed fires, search and rescue, etc., are available upon request at any time from the National Weather Service. Consultation service is available for planning projects in which weather might be a factor.

Spot weather forecast requests are to be made to the appropriate NWS office using one of the following methods:

Primary – Use an NWS office's Internet spot forecast request page.

Secondary – Complete and fax in backup Spot Forecast Request form. (See Section 28.3)

Last Resort – Phone in request to NWS office.

*All NWS Web sites and phone/fax numbers can be found in Section 58. Additionally, NWS Web sites can be accessed from the fire weather portion of the **Southwest Area Wildland Fire Operations - Fire Weather page at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/>***

A spot forecast request submitted by Internet or fax must be followed up by a phone call to NWS to ensure receipt and timely processing. Spot forecasts from NWS should be returned or made available to the requesting unit via Internet, fax or phone within 1 hour of the request. If this does not occur, call NWS back to check on the status of the forecast. Experience has shown that you will receive better forecasts, and get them sooner, if you take care in giving complete information to the forecasters and maintain communication with them throughout the process. Fire management units in the Southwest Area are required to provide feedback on all non-suppression related spot forecasts. *Consult the Southwest Area Fire Weather Operations Plan for complete information.*

25.2.3 VENTILATION VALUES

The National Weather Service offices will furnish ventilation values for guidance in smoke dispersal on prescribed burns during the late summer and fall of the year. To help understand values, included below are the definitions of terms and limiting values.

a. **Mixing Height.** The height to which relatively vigorous mixing occurs in feet. NWS offices in the southwest provide mixing height relative to ground level, using predetermined reference locations. If your elevation is significantly different from the NWS reference point, you may wish to adjust the provided

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mixing height to better suit your location. Some NWS offices include station elevation in their forecasts to facilitate this. Use the following formula to find mixing height above ground level:

$$\text{Mixing Height at Point A} = (\text{NWS Provided Mixing Height} + \text{Elevation of NWS Station}) - \text{Elevation of Point A}$$

b. **Transport Wind Speed.** A measure of the average rate of the horizontal transport of air within the mixing layer. Units in knots, i.e., 1 knot time 1.15 = MPH. A direction of the transport wind will also be given. When conditions approach the critical values, the direction will likely be light and variable. Thus in these instances, it may be best to consider the normal drainage winds.

c. **Ventilation.** The product of the mixing height and the transport wind speeds. It is a measure of the volume rate of horizontal transport of air within the mixing layer per unit distance normal to the winds. Units in knot-feet.

d. **Critical Values.** Ventilation categories for Arizona and New Mexico are included in the Southwest Area Fire Weather Operations Plan.

e. **Temperature Inversion.** A layer of air in which the temperature increases with height. That is a stable layer that inhibits vertical mixing of air parcels. An inversion near the surface may dissipate through the morning with surface heating; thus, promoting vertical mixing.

25.2.4 SIGNIFICANT WEATHER EVENTS

The National Weather Service requests to be notified of any significant weather events. The following is a guideline of weather events that would be of value to the forecaster.

- a. Precipitation
 - .5 inch or more in 1 hour
 - 1 inch or more in 3 hours
 - 2 inches or more in 6 hours
 - 4 inches or more in 24 hours
- b. Snow accumulation of 2 inches or more and additional calls for each 2-inch increase.
- c. Total snow depth following a winter-like storm.
- d. Snow, fog, rain, wind, or other natural phenomena which may cause roads to become impassable.
- e. Water running bankfull.
- f. Tornado.
- g. Freezing rain accreting to surface.
- h. Hail half-inch or greater in diameter.

Units will immediately report any of the above to the appropriate weather service office. **Cooperation in this program is vital to protecting life and property.**

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25.3 Fuels and Outlook Products

25.3.1 NATIONAL FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM (NFDRS)

The National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) is a multiple index system developed to provide information about current and predicted fire danger conditions. Research publication INT-39 (Deeming and others, 1977) describes the system in detail. All agencies in the Southwest Area use the NFDRS for computing daily and forecasted fire danger. Refer to the SWA Fire Weather Operating Plan for specific procedures.

Although NFDRS is not a SWCC Predictive Services product, the fire manager can use NFDRS to provide additional information for fire management activities. These include:

- **Preparedness.** Assure the availability and pre-positioning of sufficient forces and equipment.
- **Suppression.** How many and what kind of resources to make an appropriate response base on conditions. NOTE: NFDRS is not a site-specific system. A Fire Behavior Predictive System (FBS) should be used to predict fire behavior at a fire site.
- **Prescribed Fire.** Use various components for planning and initial action decisions on prescribed fire. NOTE: As noted above, NFDRS is not a site-specific system and a FBS must be used for site-specific information.

Daily observations and forecasted values are posted to the SWCC Web site, Fuels/Fire Danger Web page.

25.3.2 AREAWIDE ERC CHART

The SWA Areawide ERC Chart is produced on Tuesday and Friday of each week from March to September 30. Compiled and posted to the SWCC Web site by the Fire Intelligence Section, the chart is used as a means to track fire activity potential and to be used in determining the SWA Preparedness Level. Charts are created for fuel models G and K since they offer the greatest probability for determining fire potential in heavier fuel regimes. The following RAWS stations are used to derive the chart:

NAME	ID	OWNER	ZONE
Tusayan	020207	KNF	GCZ
Flagstaff	020209	COF	FLZ
Lakeside	020303	ASF	WMZ
Iron Springs	020501	PNF	CWZ
Globe	020601	TNF	CWZ
Saguaro	021202	CNF	SEZ
Truchas	290210	CAF	TAZ
Jemez	290702	SNF	SNZ

NAME	ID	OWNER	ZONE
Grants	291302	CIF	ABZ
Mountainair	291501	CIF	ABZ
Beaverhead	292001	GNF	GLZ
Mayhill	293002	LNF	LNZ

In addition, the same RAWS stations separated within their respective states in order to produce Statewide ERC Charts. All charts can be found on the SWCC Web site on the Predictive Services/Outlooks page.

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25.3.3 STATION BI/ERC CHARTS

The Station BI/ERC Charts are produced on Tuesday and Friday of each week from March to September 30. Compiled and posted to the SWCC Web site by the Fire Intelligence Section, the Station BI/ERC Charts are provided as a general means for tracking fire activity potential for a given area. Charts are created using Fuel Model G in the higher elevations and Fuel Model A in the lower elevations. All charts can be found on the SWCC Web site on the Predictive Services/Outlooks page.

25.3.4 FUEL MOISTURE PROGRAM

Wildland fire managers have recognized the strong influence that variations in live and dead fuel moisture content have on fire behavior. Fuel moistures help drive fire suppression staffing and funding decisions; guidelines for prescribed burning call for accurate values for the moisture content of fuels (USDI 2000). As a result, in 2004, a Fuel Moisture Monitoring Program was developed in the Southwest Area. This program incorporates direct sampling and submission of the results to the SWCC Predictive Services Group, who in turn produces several area-wide products including a general report, a report by species, and a report by unit.

All reporting and display of sampled fuel moisture data is done via the SWCC Web site through the Predictive Services – Fuels / Fire Danger page. Sampling should be done at the beginning and middle of each month from at least March 1st through November 1st, and submitted to Southwest Area Predictive Services by the first and third Thursday of each month. As a backup to the online reporting method, data should be faxed to SWCC (505-842-3801) Attention: Intelligence Section. A schedule of the specific reporting due dates is posted on the SWCC Web site. Units may elect to sample and submit data more frequently, or for a greater portion of the year, and all data received by the reporting due dates will be utilized and displayed.

25.3.5 DAILY FIRE WEATHER / FIRE BEHAVIOR OUTLOOK

The Daily Fire Weather / Fire Behavior Outlook is produced daily from mid-March to September. It is disseminated and posted to the SWCC Web site by the SWCC Predictive Services Group by 1000 (MST/MDT). During increased fire danger or fire activity, generally in May-June, the outlook is posted twice daily at 1000 and 1700.

25.3.6 WEEKLY FIRE WEATHER / FIRE DANGER OUTLOOK

The Weekly Fire Weather / Fire Behavior Outlook is produced on Tuesday and Friday from mid-March to September. It is disseminated and posted to the SWCC Web site by the SWCC Predictive Services Group by 1500.

25.3.7 MONTHLY FIRE WEATHER / FIRE DANGER OUTLOOK

The Monthly Fire Weather / Fire Behavior Outlook is produced monthly throughout the calendar year. It is disseminated and posted to the SWCC Web site by the SWCC Predictive Services Group approximately three days prior to the beginning of the outlook month.

25.3.8 SEASONAL FIRE WEATHER / FIRE DANGER OUTLOOK

The Seasonal Fire Weather / Fire Behavior Outlook is produced once per year, with updates provided throughout the fire season, as necessary. It is disseminated and posted to the SWCC Web site by the SWCC Predictive Services Group by mid-March.

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Exhibit 1 - Arizona Fire Weather Zones

- 101 • Lower Colorado River Valley, AZ - Lake Havasu & Ft. Mojave
- 102 • Northwest Plateau - Northwest Deserts

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- 104 • Kaibab Plateau - Including Jacob Lake...Fredonia
 - 105 • Marble & Glen Canyons - Including Page...Lee's Ferry
 - 109 • Northeast Plateaus and Mesas Hwy. 264 Northward - Including Keams Canyon & Kaibito
 - 139 • Black Mesa Area - Including Navajo NM
 - 110 • Chinle Valley - Including Canyon de Chelly...Chinle...Kayenta
 - 111 • Chuska Mountains & Defiance Plateau - Including Window Rock...Ganado
 - 106 • Grand Canyon Country - Including Grand Canyon Village...Supai
 - 112 • Little Colorado River Valley in Coconino County - Including Wupatki NM...Tuba City
 - 140 • Northeast Plateaus and Mesas South of Hwy. 264 - Including Dilkon...Kykotsmobi
 - 113 • Little Colorado River Valley in Navajo County - Including Winslow...Holbrook...Snowflake
 - 114 • Little Colorado River Valley in Apache County - Including St. Johns...Springerville
 - 107 • Coconino Plateau - Including Valle
 - 115 • Western Mogollon Rim - Including Flagstaff...Williams...Munds Lake

- 116 • Eastern Mogollon Rim - Including Heber...Happy Jack...Forest Lakes
- 108 • Yavapai County Mountains - Including Prescott...Seligman...Ashfork...Crown King
- 137 • Yavapai County Valleys & Basins - Including Cottonwood...Camp Verde...Cordes Junction...Bagdad
- 138 • Oak Creek & Sycamore Canyons - Including Sedona...Village of Oak Creek
- 118 • Northern Gila County - Including Payson...Strawberry...Young
- 117 • White Mountains - Including Show Low...Greer...Pinetop

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- 131 • Lower Colorado River Valley, AZ - Yuma/Martinez Lake & Vicinity - Lake Mead National Recreation Area - Yuma BLM/CAZ-CRZ
 - 132 • West Central Deserts - NW Maricopa County - Greater Phoenix Area - SW Deserts - SW Maricopa County - Central Deserts - Phoenix BLM/Yuma/CAZ-CRZ
 - 133 • Southern Gila/Tonto NF Foothills - Southern Tonto NF/San Carlos BIA/South Portion Ft. Apache BIA/CAZ-GCZ-WMZ
 - 146 • Northern Greenlee County & Graham County North of the Gila River - Apache NF
 - 147 • Southeast Pinal County - Western Pima County - Tohono O'odham Nation
 - 148 • Tucson Metro/Marana/Green Valley - Santa Cruz County - Cochise County

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Exhibit 2 - New Mexico Fire Weather Zones

Note: 1-8 = ABQ; 9-11 = EPZ; 12 = MAF

- 101 • Northwest Plateau/Farmington BLM/ABZ
- 102 • Northwest Mountains/Western Carson - Santa Fe NFs/SNZ-TAZ
- 103 • Sangre de Cristo Mountains/Eastern Carson - Santa Fe NFs/SNZ-TAZ
- 104 • Northeast Plains/Eastern Kiowa and Rita Blanca Grasslands/ABZ-TNZ
- 105 • West Central Mountains/Western Cibola NF/ABZ
- 106 • Middle Rio Grande Valley/Albuquerque-Socorro BLM/ABZ-GLZ
- 107 • Sandia-Manzano and Gallinas Mountains/Eastern Cibola NF/ABZ
- 108 • East Central Plains/Western Kiowa Grasslands BLM/ABZ-SNZ
- 109 • Southwest Mountains/Gila NF/GLZ
- 110 • Southern Deserts and Lowlands/Las Cruces BLM/GLZ-LNZ
- 111 • Capitan and Sacramento Mountains/Lincoln NF/LNZ
- 112 • Southeast Plains - Guadalupe Mountains/Roswell BLM-Lincoln NF/LNZ